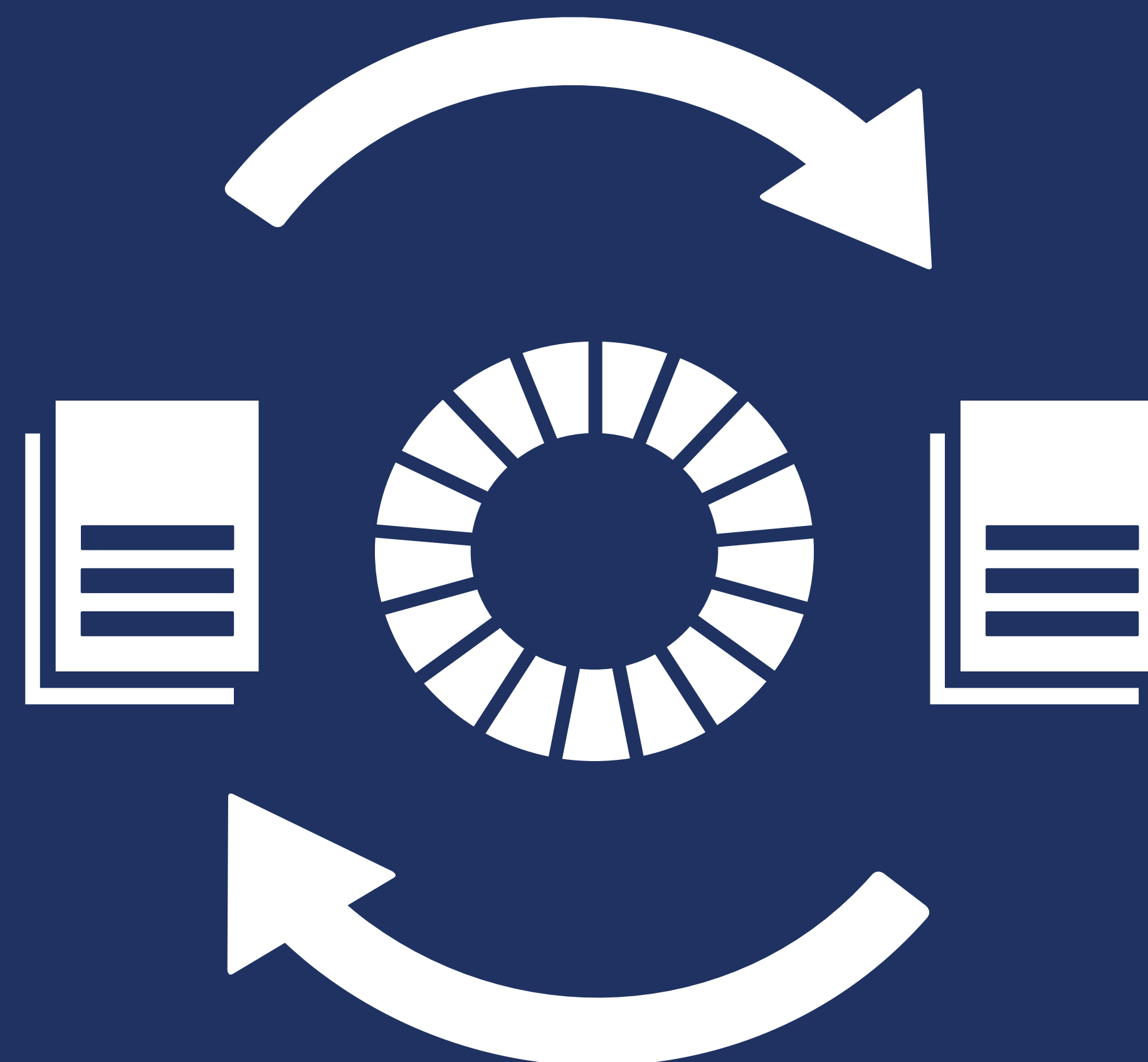
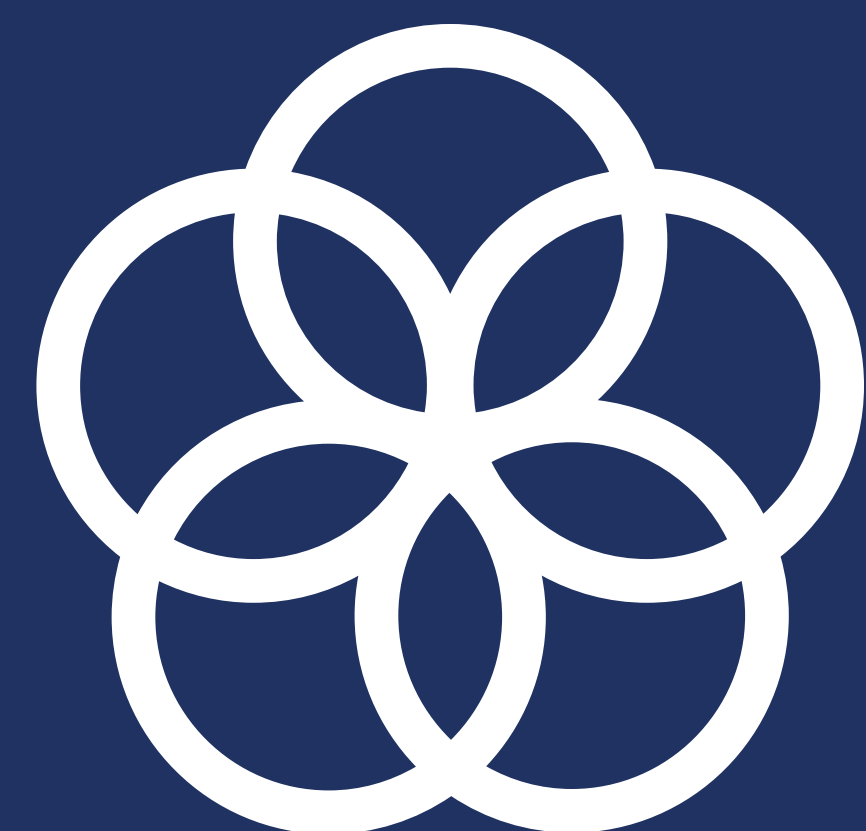


17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Measuring

Sustainable Development Goals- Indicator 17.14.1 SPAIN

Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

*Methodology developed by the United Nations
Environment Programme*

COMPONENTS	MECHANISMS	RESPONSE	SCORE	JUSTIFICATION
1. Institutionalised political commitment	Is political commitment expressed or endorsed at the highest level?	YES	5	In Spain, the Spanish administration's commitment to Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD) is defined in the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy "(SDS)", approved by the Council of Ministers on 8 June 2021 and presented to the United Nations in July of the same year after a broad consultation process that has made it possible to generate widespread support for the 2030 SDS among civil society organisations and regional and local governments. In particular, the SDS indicates a clear commitment to the gradual implementation of a Comprehensive Policy Coherence System for Sustainable Development. It should also be noted that progress reports, an annual accountability mechanism for SDS progress, detail progress in the implementation of the Integrated Policy Coherence System for Sustainable Development. Currently, the first steps of the process have been completed, carrying out a diagnosis of the current situation; identifying possible innovations to be developed and a proposal for the design of the System.
	Have timeframes been established for the achievement of PCSD goals?	YES	1	The commitment indicated in the SDS is for a gradual implementation of the System, with a time horizon up to 2030. To this end, the State Secretariat for the 2030 Agenda has carried out a diagnosis of the situation and has identified the lines of work and recommendations that will enable the Comprehensive System of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development to materialise. The lines of work identified are currently being developed with a long-term perspective, prioritising, therefore, some actions that can be developed in 2023, and others that will require implementation from 2024 onwards. It can therefore be affirmed that, under the leadership of the Secretary of State for the 2030 Agenda, certain deadlines have been established to carry out the lines of work identified as necessary for the implementation of the PCSD System. In this regard, it should be noted that the State Secretariat for the 2030 Agenda is working on the introduction of mechanisms to support capacity-building and analysis, through inter-sectoral working groups on PCSD, as well as on the generation of training tools and content aimed at public administration staff and their methodological and instrumental reinforcement. Specifically, in this last aspect, through the design of methodological proposals for the application of matrices for the identification, qualification and quantification of the multidimensional, cross-sectoral, cross-border and intergenerational interactions of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, based on the methodologies developed by the OECD and the Stockholm Environment Institute of Sweden. The strategies also include work to align the monitoring system of the Sustainable Development Strategy with the PCSD approach, and to generate and implement innovative tools to improve accountability in terms of PCSD.
	Is there a specific budget for the implementation of the policy coherence approach?	YES	1	The budget allocation linked to the implementation of the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development approach is distributed among different spending programmes corresponding to different ministries with competences linked to the subject, including Programme 921Y of the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030, Programme 451O of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Programme 143A of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, and Programmes 921N and 921O of the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration. Each expenditure programme includes a series of activities which, although not expressly reflected in the structure of the GSB, given the nature of the budget formulation, do allow human, technical and economic resources to be channelled to their implementation. Policy coherence thus constitutes a commitment within the budgetary programme of several departments of the General State Administration, as well as, where appropriate, of the different Autonomous Communities, which are carrying out exercises to move towards greater integration of the PCSD approach.
	Have roles and responsibilities been defined to fulfil the commitment made?	YES	1	The Secretariat of State for the 2030 Agenda is entrusted (in accordance with Royal Decree 452/2020, of 10 March, which develops the basic organic structure of the Ministry of Social Rights and 2030 Agenda, and amends Royal Decree 139/2020, of 28 January, which establishes the basic organic structure of ministerial departments), among other functions, with the promotion, design, elaboration and evaluation of the plans and strategies necessary for Spain's compliance with the 2030 Agenda and, specifically, with the Strategy for Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the competent bodies of the General State Administration, with other public administrations, with organised civil society, the private sector, academic institutions and society as a whole. Insofar as the PCSD is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, it is therefore the Department in which the functions of promoting and coordinating the application of the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development approach in the processes of formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies reside, without detracting from the competences attributed to other departments. Specifically in the framework of the commitment made in the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, the State Secretariat for the 2030 Agenda is currently working on the implementation of the Integrated System for PCSD as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda and on the creation of a Division for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Integrated System of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (currently under negotiation) incorporated into the structure of such Secretariat, in order to provide it with specific and specialised capacities to accompany the whole process of gradual implementation of that System.
	Is there a defined requirement for a regular progress reporting mechanism?	YES	1	SDS 2030 itself establishes an annual accountability mechanism through the publication of Progress Reports. In this document, a specific section is dedicated to the accountability of progress on Policy Coherence. Accountability has the same temporal scope as the SDS and therefore covers a time span up to 2030.
	Does the commitment made include an explicit consideration of national commitments and/or transnational effects of policies?	YES	1	The commitment to the PCSD stems from the recognition of the work carried out and impetus given on the subject mainly by the OECD, especially its Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development, approved in 2019, as well as the impetus given by the Council of the European Union, which has insisted on the adoption of the approach as a key tool for the achievement of the SDGs. These commitments have been made explicit in the Sustainable Development Strategy, including the adoption of a global perspective that analyses the effects and impacts that each public policy has on the main transnational dynamics, as well as at the economic, environmental and social levels. This is reflected in the various tools that are being designed for progressive practical application.
	Are there any other commitments of national relevance?	YES	1	These are considered other relevant commitments: Law 27/2022, of 20 December, on institutionalising the evaluation of public policies in the General State Administration, which mentions in its preamble and among the justifications for the norm, the commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the comprehensive PCSD system. Specifically, Article 6 of this law expressly mentions the impacts of public policy as common technical aspects of policy design. These impacts are linked to the SDGs, examples of which are those on social, environmental, gender, digital transformation or employment issues. Similarly, Article 7 obliges public policies to take into account public value criteria for their evaluation, as well as those related to the SDGs, such as economic, social and labour sustainability and economic growth and equity. However, we must remember that, according to Article 8.3, all these questions should form the basis of any evaluation. - The commitment included in the text of Law 1/2023, of 20 February, on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity. It recognises the PCSD as a fundamental principle for achieving sustainable development goals and commits the administration to considering the impacts of domestic and international policies on sustainable development as a whole. Furthermore, the drafting of the 6th Master Plan for Spanish cooperation, as well as other strategic development documents, make this commitment a cross-cutting issue in the entire development of its competencies and functions at all levels. -The commitment made by the Spanish Parliament (Congress of Deputies and Senate) through the Joint Commission for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Strategy. The Commission, through an opinion of the SDS study group, recognises the relevance of Parliament in the implementation of the PCSD approach, as well as the need for capacity building to effectively implement the SDGs in parliamentary output.

Total Component 1

10

COMPONENTS	MECHANISMS	RESPONSE	SCORE	JUSTIFICATION
2. Long-term considerations	Have long-term goals beyond the electoral cycle been defined and included in national strategies?	YES	5	The adoption of the SDS and other Spanish strategies such as the Spain 2050 Strategy and the Plan for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience make clear the long-term commitment to the SDGs. On the other hand, the approval of Law 1/2023, of 20 February, on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity, aligned with the PCSD system and the 2030 Agenda, also embodies a long-term commitment due to its own permanence in the legal system.
	Is there a Commissioner, Council or Ombudsman for future generations?	YES	1	Although there is no specific office for future generations, several National Strategies for Children and Adolescents have been adopted in Spain. The latest is the Strategy for the Rights of Children and Adolescents 2023-2030, which is about to be published, and which is precisely defined as “a forward-looking exercise”. In addition to this, there is the State Council for Child and Adolescent Participation, a collegiate body that is considered an institutional mechanism with a forward-looking approach and guarantees the participation of these groups in public policies. From another point of view, it is also worth noting that more strategy-focused structures have been set up that are making it possible to have an obvious impact from a forward-looking approach, as in the case of the recent creation of the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, or the forthcoming creation of the Evaluation Office of Spanish cooperation, as provided for in the new Law on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity (Law 1/2023, of 20 February).
	Is there any other mechanism for monitoring or scrutiny of possible future effects of policies or legislation?	YES	1	There are several mechanisms in place to monitor the future effects of public policies to be adopted. At the institutional level, one of them would be the National Foresight and Strategy Office in whose report “Spain 2050: Fundamentals and proposals for a long-term National Strategy” includes a systematisation of future goals, indicators and measures needed to achieve them. Another mechanism is the recent creation of the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, which aims to advise and monitor compliance with the DNSH principle in public policies with a clear perspective of monitoring future climate impacts. At the regulatory level, Royal Decree 931/2017 that regulates the MAIN provides for, among others, the impacts on children and adolescents, which in a certain sense promote a forward-looking approach in the ex ante assessment of the regulations drafted. On the other hand, in the implementation process, it should be mentioned that the entry into force of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, entails the forthcoming creation of the State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies, which will be responsible for analysing these effects. Finally, mention should also be made of the forthcoming creation of the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office, with a strategy-focused approach, as a result of the entry into force of the new Law on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity.
	Are there mechanisms in place for regular policy evaluation to ensure that unexpected effects are integrated over time?	YES	1	The entry into force of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, has given a definitive boost to the evaluation of public policies from an integral point of view throughout their entire cycle. In this sense, its preamble shows that its purpose is to analyse the impact of public policies on issues such as “intergenerational solidarity”, as well as the adequate alignment of the different public interventions with the SDGs and the comprehensive system of PCSD, which it then develops in its Articles 8 and 13. This law creates, in addition to the State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies, a whole institutional architecture for the evaluation of public policies in the General State Administration based on coordination units and collegiate bodies with the participation of civil society. In addition, it is important to mention the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, which evaluates possible adverse environmental effects of public policies over time, and the forthcoming creation of the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office, whose mission is to evaluate the Spanish cooperation system from an integral point of view.
	Are there impact assessment mechanisms that take into account intergenerational effects (not limited to an environmental perspective)?	YES	1	Intergenerational effects are included in several of the mechanisms that exist in the framework of the impact assessment of current public policies. In this sense, Law 27/2022, of 20 December, includes “intergenerational solidarity” among the principles that inspire its goals and that will therefore govern the actions of the future State Agency for the Evaluation of Public Policies and the definition of benchmarks that this body must meet. Likewise, the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge has the intergenerational perspective as its backbone, due to the nature of the climate impact, as will the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office, since the intergenerational approach is precisely one of the principles included in the Law on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity.
	Are there any other mechanisms at the state level that are relevant?	YES	1	The National Foresight and Strategy Office, created in 2020, has been in charge of the development of the Spain 2050 Strategy and aims to analyse the challenges and opportunities that the coming decades will bring, taking into account the environment and the transformations that impact the design and implementation of public policies. The Office is therefore mandated to “systematically analyse the available empirical evidence to identify the potential challenges and opportunities that Spain will face in the medium and long term, and helping the country prepare for them”. However, with a view to adopting a continuous improvement approach, it is considered that there is room for improvement in the need for greater coordination of this Office with the rest of the ministerial departments.
Total Component 2			10	

3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination	Are there mechanisms at the state level that allow or facilitate regular coordination between ministries linked to sustainable development?	YES	5	With the adoption of the SDS, a governance system adapted to the ministerial design that has been defined in the current legislature was established, aimed at responding to the need to strengthen dialogue and cooperation mechanisms to achieve progress on the 2030 Agenda. It is worth highlighting from this system the Government’s Delegate Commission for the 2030 Agenda. This Commission consists of fifteen ministries and its competences have been defined in the field of study, promotion, coordination and participation in the design, preparation, implementation and evaluation of the plans and strategies for Spain to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda. This body allows for broad inter-ministerial coordination and is assisted by a technical working group, whose membership is open to all government ministries. This composition and broad representation of ministries is a good basis for ensuring the intersectorality and multidimensionality that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires, insofar as it encompasses all government actions, and is a preferential space for combining the elements that make up the Integrated PCSD System and, particularly, as a space for analysing the interactions between policies and their effects, as well as for monitoring the implementation and impacts of policies on sustainable development. This governance foreseen under the commitments to implement the 2030 Agenda is complemented, in turn, by the various collegiate bodies for inter-ministerial cooperation that exist to address the promotion and coordination of joint actions between different ministries on a given subject. Finally, it should be noted that there is a culture of inter-ministerial work for the definition of regulations, plans, strategies and programmes and, although there is no standardised PCSD methodology as such, its work does focus on the analysis of interactions between the social, economic and environmental dimensions. For example, it is worth mentioning that, with the entry into force of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, two essential instruments of systematic evaluation planning are created. The first is the Departmental Evaluation Plans, which will include the biennial planning of public policy evaluation activities to be carried out by these ministerial departments. The second refers to the Government’s Strategic Evaluation Plan, which will contain a four-year plan for the evaluations to be undertaken with respect to those public policies that are considered strategic.
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COMPONENTS	MECHANISMS	RESPONSE	SCORE	JUSTIFICATION
	Is there a clear mandate for the decision-making process regarding trade-offs and other possible policy spillovers?	YES	2	The Progress Report presented in 2022 mentions the future creation of the Division for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Integrated PCSD System, which will have among its competences the implementation of different tools for the analysis of interactions. In addition, work is currently underway to implement what is known as 'climate change assessment', which is linked to Law 7/2021 on Climate Change and Energy Transition and which has created a Division for the Monitoring of the Implementation of Environmental Regulations that is mandated to advise all departments on the environmental effects of the instruments put in place to comply with the 'do no significant harm' (DNSH) principle.
	Is the coordination body or mechanism convened by a centralised governing body?	YES	1	The Government Delegate Commission for the 2030 Agenda has a mandate defined by Royal Decree 399/2020, of 25 February. The President of the Delegated Commission, in this case the Second Vice-President of the Government, is responsible for convening its meetings and setting the agenda. In the case of other governance bodies at the inter-ministerial level in the different subject areas of public policy, there are also mandates defined on the basis of formal requirements that are contemplated in the different rules that specifically regulate such bodies.
	Does the coordination body or mechanism have representation and coordination at both political and technical levels to ensure alignment between commitments and actions?	YES	1	The coordination body defined to implement the 2030 Agenda has a sufficient mandate and technical profile to ensure alignment between commitments and actions. In this regard, among the functions established by Royal Decree 399/2020, of 25 February, are the study of the actions of the competent bodies of the General State Administration for the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda; the promotion, coordination and participation in designing, preparing, implementing and evaluating the plans and strategies for Spain's fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. Likewise, the Delegate Commission has been responsible for submitting the 2020-2030 Sustainable Development Strategy to the Government for its approval and subsequent submission to the Spanish Parliament, as well as agreeing on the lever policies and transformation measures that will accelerate compliance with the 2030 Agenda to a greater degree and promoting the mechanisms for analysing the impact on compliance with such Agenda of the regulatory projects being implemented. This body allows for broad inter-ministerial coordination and is assisted by a technical working group, whose membership is open to all government ministries.
	Is there or has there been an explicit mandate to consider cross-border issues and improve internal and external policy coherence (including through the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or equivalent bodies)?	YES	1	Article 3 of Law 1/2023, of 20 February, on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity, recognises policy coherence for sustainable development as a fundamental principle and element of our country's contribution to the achievement of global development goals and commits to incorporating the objectives of cooperation for sustainable development, with a whole-of-government approach, into all internal and external policies. It also identifies in its Article 6.12 the inclusion of the objectives of the sustainable development cooperation policy in the policies and planning instruments in other public policy areas under the responsibility of the General State Administration, in line with the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development. In line with this, Art. 8.1 on evaluation states that the evaluation framework shall include the analysis of policy interactions for overall impact under the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development. Financial cooperation will also be guided by the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development. All these elements are materialised in the bilateral and multilateral cooperation planning instruments (MAP, MAE, AP and Strategies) that have an impact on partner countries, as well as in the NGDO-State General Administration Relationship Framework and its future Action Plan. Finally, among the functions of the High Council for Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity, it is established that it will be aware of "the advances and obstacles to the application of the principle of policy coherence for sustainable development, and will issue recommendations for the improvement of all policies that may affect developing countries and sustainable development from the General State Administration and other actors".
Total Component 3			10	

4. Participatory process

	Is there a formal regulation or requirement to consult relevant stakeholders in the early stages of the development of laws, policies, plans, etc.?	YES	5	At present, there is a formal requirement for public consultation processes provided for in Article 26 of Law 50/1997, of 27 November 1997, of the Government, for preliminary draft laws, draft legislative royal decrees and all regulatory norms. Likewise, Article 26.6 provides for a public hearing when the text has already been drafted and prior to its approval. In addition, Article 22.1 of Law 40/2015, with regard to collegiate bodies, provides that they may have "powers to propose or issue mandatory reports that must serve as a basis for decisions by other administrative bodies". From a sectoral point of view, other regulations also include such a formal consultation requirement, as is the case of Article 14 of Law 1/2005, of 9 March, which regulates the emissions trading scheme. Finally, it should be noted that it is increasingly common for the various plans and strategies that are developed to be open to stakeholder consultation. For example, in terms of Agenda 2030, we can highlight the Sustainable Development Council as a collegiate body with civil society representation to advise on the development of plans and strategies and whose internal structure also provides for a working group on policy coherence. In the field of open government, the Open Government Forum institutionalises the participation of civil society in the design and approval of the Plans. Specifically, among the commitments included in the 4th Open Government Plan 2020-2024 is the development of a Plan to Improve Citizen Participation that includes the improvement of the Forum and its opening to regional transparency commissioners and the Council for Child and Adolescent Participation; the development of a citizen participation platform on the Transparency Portal; the design of an Innovation Laboratory for citizen participation; or the improvement of citizen participation through electronic media and advisory bodies. At the sectoral level, there are also several advisory councils that enable civil society to participate in the framework of different public policies. In turn, under the international cooperation policy, planning exercises with partner countries are articulated through a participatory process open to the actors in its different stages, preferably those of analysis and strategy, such as the one carried out with the MAPs.
	Do consultations have a clear mandate to be carried out in a comprehensive manner at various stages of the policy cycle (policy development, implementation, evaluation and review phases)?	NO	0	The entry into force of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, has led to the creation of the General Evaluation Council, as a collegiate body with the participation of civil society. However, despite the fact that its creation represents a strong impulse to implement a participatory approach in the evaluation of public policies, its main functions focus more on the dissemination and promotion of such evaluation, and less on its effective participation in the public policy cycle.

COMPONENTS	MECHANISMS	RESPONSE	SCORE	JUSTIFICATION
	Do institutions have a clear mandate to publish the justification for including or not including consultation inputs?	YES	2	Article 26 of the Government Act provides that one of the elements to be included in the MAIN is a summary of the contributions received in the public consultation process in the drafting of the rules, from which it follows that the reason for their inclusion in the legislative texts is optional. However, Article 2.1(i) of RD 931/2017, of 27 October, does include as a mandatory element to be incorporate in the MAIN the reflection in the regulatory text of all the contributions and observations received during the public hearing and information process. In addition to this, there is now a strong impulse for the justification for consultations to be recorded. One of them relates to the fact that there are more and more examples of good practice in MAIN where the reason for the inclusion or non-inclusion of the input received during the public consultation process is incorporated and published. The second has to do with the adoption and implementation of the 4th Open Government Plan, whose focus on participation includes the execution of the "regulatory footprint", whose objective is precisely to guarantee regulatory traceability in order to know the contributions received and the way in which they have influenced the regulatory text. Some items of this project have already been completed and others are in progress.
	Is there an accountability mechanism that allows for public intervention by citizens such as petitioning and subsequent policy review?	YES	2	From the point of view of the legislative authority, there are formal mechanisms that allow for citizens' participation and make it possible to adopt accountability mechanisms. Firstly, with regard to the policy petition, the Spanish Constitution provides for the right to petition in Article 29, channelled through the Petitions Committee of the Congress of Deputies, which is also regulated by Article 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the Congress. This mechanism aims to examine individual or collective petitions that reach Congress. On the other hand, there are Citizens' Legislative Initiatives, set out in Article 87 of the Constitution, which are the main means of participation foreseen for citizens to promote and propose legislation. From the point of view of the Administration, it is worth mentioning the mechanisms contemplated in Law 19/2013, of 9 December, on transparency, access to public information and good governance, Article 12 of which provides for the right of access to public information. On the other hand, with regard to the review of policies, I could point out Law 7/2021, of 20 May, on climate change and energy transition, Article 39 of which regulates public participation through the establishment of a Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change, constituting an additional mechanism to the provisions of Law 27/2006, of 18 July, which regulates the rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters. Furthermore, from the point of view of public policy evaluation, Law 27/2022, of 20 December, outlines a conception of evaluation with a participatory approach, while its Sixth Additional Provision includes the Government's commitment to promote a Rural Guarantee Mechanism that ensures the participation of stakeholders in its design and application for the incorporation of territorial effects in the evaluation of policies.

Total Component 4

9

5. Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development, assessment of policy effects and linkages	Is there a mechanism in place to assess and address issues in terms of the contribution of a policy (new or existing) for wider sustainable development, including cross-border elements?	YES	5	In accordance with the commitment established in the 2022 Progress Report of the 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy, a first "Methodological Guide for the cross-cutting analysis of multiple impacts" has been developed, which contains and describes a methodological framework that enables the application of matrices for the identification, qualification and quantification of multidimensional, cross-sectoral, cross-border and intergenerational interactions of public policies. This methodology will be made available in different workspaces of the Public Administration with the aim of consolidating a new evaluation approach based on cross-impacts and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. On the other hand, it should also be noted that, as stated in the fifth additional provision of Law 27/2022, of 20 December, the preparation of the ex ante assessment methodologies referring to the forecast impacts of the Regulatory Impact Analysis Report is foreseen. On the other hand, the adoption of this law has promoted the use of ex ante and ex post evaluation principles and criteria linked to the dimensions of sustainable development in all public policies. For example, this has been the case with the design of the Minimum Vital Income, the child support supplement or the pension reform. This has also prompted the setting up of a social policy laboratory to gather evidence for the implementation of new actions.
	Is the mechanism in place at all levels of government?	No	0	The implementation of the Methodological Guide for the cross-analysis of multiple impacts will be studied for its implementation within the ministerial departments and the Sectoral Commission for the 2030 Agenda, in which the territorial administrations are represented, although this project is still just beginning. There are also experiences of certain regional administrations that are working on the alignment and evaluation of regulations with a PCSD approach, although they are still at a very early stage.
	Is there an indicator framework to monitor the effectiveness of policies towards sustainable development?	YES	1	Currently, there are several frameworks defining indicators for progress and monitoring of sustainable development. Firstly, the Sustainable Development Strategy contains a set of indicators for measuring progress on the 2030 Agenda according to the acceleration policies included in it. Secondly, Law 27/2022, of 20 December, has given a significant boost to the definition and use of indicators related to sustainable development. Thus, Articles 12 to 14 provide for the use of monitoring and evaluation indicators, both for the design phase (output, outcome and impact indicators) and ex ante evaluation indicators (including, for example, the intergenerational balance indicator). It also provides for the creation of common sectoral and cross-cutting indicators for evidence-informed decision making (to be incorporated into public policies with technical and policy-determined criteria). From a sectoral point of view, in the external dimension, several elements can be highlighted in the monitoring of Official Development Assistance (ODA) linked to the PCSD, such as the associated goals and lines of action or their impact on the SDGs. On the other hand, the utmost commitment in this regard concerns the consolidation, development and expansion of the Accountability Indicators (AI). Their aggregated reporting based on data drawn from completed interventions generates a picture of effectiveness, in connection with ODA linked to the intervention, which puts people at the centre.
	Are cost-benefit analyses of policy impacts carried out in all sectors?	YES	1	The cost-benefit analysis of the impacts of a policy to be implemented is included as one of the optional issues to be incorporated in the MAIN, as Article 2.1(h) of RD 931/2017, of 27 October, includes this consideration, and must also take into account the costs and benefits in both direct and indirect terms. In addition, this issue is also usually included in the economic impact, which is provided for in Article 2.1(d) of the Royal Decree and which must also be analysed in a mandatory manner. It is appropriate to mention the function carried out by the AIREF, as an independent body, with regard to the evaluation and analysis of public spending for all levels of government in Spain. In the field of cooperation, AI allow linking a kind of cost-benefit analysis by connecting ODA with results in non-economic terms (generally a people-based approach) that give a picture of the costs and benefits, although work is currently starting with this type of indicators and such analysis exercises will be carried out in the coming years.
	Are there mechanisms in place to identify measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and optimise synergies as part of policy and planning?	YES	1	In accordance with the commitment established in the 2022 Progress Report of the Sustainable Development Strategy, a first "Methodological Guide for the cross-cutting analysis of multiple impacts" has been developed, which contains and describes a methodological framework that enables the application of matrices for the identification, qualification and quantification of multidimensional, cross-sectoral, cross-border and intergenerational interactions of public policies. This methodology will be made available in different workspaces of the Public Administration with the aim of consolidating a new evaluation approach based on cross-impacts and their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. On the other hand, the work carried out by the DSANM Division of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, which assesses possible adverse environmental effects of public policies as an integral part of their design and planning, can also be positively highlighted in this regard. Finally, it should be noted that most standards, plans and strategies are defined through inter-ministerial groups which address, among other aspects, measures to mitigate potentially negative effects and thus optimise synergies in their design and implementation, although not through a single methodology.

COMPONENTS	MECHANISMS	RESPONSE	SCORE	JUSTIFICATION
	Are there mechanisms in place to facilitate the detection and consideration of international spillover effects such as cross-border and international impacts?	YES	1	In addition to the aforementioned methodological guide for the cross-analysis of multiple impacts, which includes cross-border impacts, the entry into force of Law 1/2023, of 20 February, has given a definitive boost to the consideration of the international and cross-border dimension, as Article 3 of the aforementioned law includes policy coherence for sustainable development as an integral element of the Spanish cooperation system. Specifically, as far as the articulation of mechanisms is concerned, policy coherence is included as an issue to be addressed in the different governance bodies created for this purpose, some of which have already been mentioned, including the High Council for Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity (Art. 28), the Inter-ministerial Commission for Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity (Art. 29) and the Sectoral Conference on Cooperation for Sustainable Development and Global Solidarity (Art. 31).
	Have other relevant mechanisms been identified at the state level?	NO	0	No other relevant mechanisms have been identified at the state level.
Total Component 5			9	
6. Consultation and coordination across government levels	Are there mechanisms in place to systematically collect input from sub-national government entities and consideration of their priorities in the formulation of national policies and strategies and vice versa?	YES	5	In accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 452/2020, of 10 March, the Secretary of State for the 2030 Agenda is responsible for ensuring the implementation and proper functioning of the different mechanisms for governance, coordination, dialogue and articulation of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This includes the Sectoral Conference for the 2030 Agenda, a cooperation body between the General State Administration, the Autonomous Communities, the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla and the Local Administration, through the FEMP, which aims to coordinate the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. All of the above, in accordance with the provisions of its Rules of Organisation and Operation, approved by Agreement of the Sectoral Conference at its meeting of 9 July 2020, and published in the Official State Gazette by a Resolution of 19 January 2021. The Sectoral Conference works with regular meetings and is based on dialogue, the exchange of experiences and the promotion of joint efforts that seek to maximise the knowledge accumulated by the different levels of the Administration, thereby enabling vertical coordination (multilevel) between the different levels of government, which is key to advancing policies that are more coherent with sustainable development and the exchange of good practices and lessons learned. The work of the Sectoral Conference and the Sectoral Commission, a support and advisory body to the Sectoral Conference, is carried out on an ongoing basis to gather contributions from all levels of government to the commitments adopted by the SDS, as well as to define and agree on new commitments. Complementary to this intergovernmental space, there are also other collegiate bodies of a sectoral nature (sectoral conferences and territorial councils) that enable vertical alignment and coordination between public administrations for the design and implementation of public policies.
	Are there agreements/arrangements for regular formal exchange between central and sub-national governments for consultation, collaboration and alignment of efforts with public policies?	YES	5	Coordination and collaboration on public policies is exercised in the Sectoral Conferences and, within these, in the Sectoral Commissions and Working Groups, in accordance with Law 40/2015, of 1 October, on the Legal Regime of the Public Sector. Specifically, the Sectoral Conferences bring together the representatives of the General State Administration, competent in this area, and the corresponding members of the Government Councils, representing the Autonomous Communities and the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla to exercise advisory, decision-making or coordination functions aimed at reaching agreements on common matters. Within the specific scope of the 2030 Agenda, the Sectoral Conference for such Agenda and its Sectoral Commission have developed a work schedule that has made it possible to follow up the work on the 2030 Agenda to date through the adoption of agreements and the formal exchange of information and knowledge.
	Are there tools to ensure greater substantive coherence (such as policy or budget templates and checklists) that require demonstration of alignment between sub-national and national policies prior to validation and budget allocation?	NO	0	Although at the formal and budgetary level this mechanism does not exist, in the area of the Sectoral Conference and the territorial commissions, the alignment between sub-national and national policies is indirectly discussed. It should also be noted that the Spanish legal system does not allow the National Government to condition the orientation of regional budgets due to the delimitation of financial responsibilities between the central, regional and local levels. In particular, administrative decentralisation is inspired by the principles of financial autonomy, coordination and solidarity, as recognised in Article 156 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. Therefore, regional and local governments approve their own budgets which have to be taken into consideration in addition to the GSB.
	Are there defined timelines in the planning cycle that facilitate the alignment of national and sub-national plans, or systems that allow for regular review of plans, policies, regulations and programmes to facilitate such alignment?	YES	5	There is no policy and/or strategic framework that formally defines timeframes in the planning cycle. However, each plan and/or strategy has a specific timeframe for its own implementation, including the actions to be carried out at the levels of regional government by the delimitation of competences. In addition to this, in the very process of designing and/or elaborating the plan, the actors involved participate with their own work schedule. In addition to the definition of plans and policies, with regard to the institutional mechanisms for coordination and collaboration between the different levels of government, such as the Sectoral Conferences, there is a work schedule that is temporally delimited by the functions attributed to these bodies, among which the most important is that of being informed on draft bills or regulatory projects when they directly affect the area of competence. This work schedule is intended to enhance joint planning and avoid duplication.
Total Component 6			10	
7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence	Has a monitoring and evaluation framework with its own indicators been defined to measure progress in the different aspects of Policy Coherence?	NO	0	The Sustainable Development Strategy does not currently include its own indicators to measure progress regarding the PCSD. Furthermore, there is no process for assessing progress defined by a framework of its own. The creation of the future Division for the Coordination and Monitoring of the Integrated PCSD System will allow progress to be made in this regard. Likewise, the Spanish government's active participation in the exercise to measure indicator 17.14.1 is evidence of its interest in and commitment to progress in this area.

COMPONENTS	MECHANISMS	RESPONSE	SCORE	JUSTIFICATION
	Are there any requirements for aspects of the PCSD to be integrated into reporting by government entities?	YES	2	It should also be noted that progress reports, an annual accountability mechanism for SDS progress, detail progress in the implementation of the Integrated Policy Coherence System for Sustainable Development. At the same time, and aimed at seeking continuous improvement in the implementation of public policies and coherence between them, areas are identified in which there is room for improvement in relation to the integration of PCSD aspects in other government reports.
	Do information management tools and systems exist and are they in place to facilitate the availability, accessibility and comparability of centralised and harmonised sustainable development data?	YES	3	Since its launch in 2018, the National Statistics Institute (INE) has been progressively incorporating new indicators from the United Nations global framework and the European Statistical System list into the electronic platform to facilitate the monitoring of the SDGs in our country. The Agenda 2030 Indicators cover the economic, social, environmental and institutional areas, so that, in addition to the INE, sixteen ministerial departments and the Bank of Spain participate in their preparation. Statistical information comes from forty operations of the National Statistical Plan and data dissemination occurs continuously on the SDG indicators platform as the results of the statistics used as a source for their calculation become available. The INE has completed the publication of 367 data series or sub-indicators corresponding to 144 indicators of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on the electronic platform created for this purpose on its website. Considering additionally the five indicators that are not applicable for our country, a coverage rate of 60% of the total SDG indicators of the global framework has been achieved.
Total Component 7			5	

8. Financial resources and tools

Is there a checklist to ensure that plans and budgets reflect the PCSD prior to validation and budget allocation? Is it available at all levels of government?	YES	5	Article 37 of the General Budgetary Law 47/2003, of 26 November, includes as complementary documentation that must accompany the General State Budget a report on alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda. In this sense, the budget effort index enables the different spending programmes to be analysed, making it possible to express the budgetary resources that are considered to be aligned with each SDG with respect to the total allocation of each spending policy of the GSB. The use of this index also adds value by allowing a comparative approach between different policies that contribute to the same SDG. In the case of the Autonomous Communities, there are also methodologies for analysing the alignment of their budgets with the SDGs, with twelve regional administrations having drawn up alignment reports in this regard.
Have financial information systems been integrated to facilitate monitoring, reporting and informed decision making on resource allocation at all levels of government or public expenditure reviews that relate to the various dimensions of sustainable development?	YES	5	On this point, it is worth highlighting firstly the work carried out by the AIREF through the Spending Reviews, which originate in the commissioning of the update of the Stability Programme 2017-2020. A new analysis covering the period 2022-2026 is currently underway. This public expenditure efficiency evaluation exercise is implemented in several phases and is based on data and empirical evidence, making the results available to the public. Secondly, the budget alignment reports provided for in Law 47/2003, of 26 November 2003, are also available. These reports also contain an analysis and systematisation of the data collected by the different ministries and agencies at the state level, highlighting conclusions and evidence that are undoubtedly fundamental for use in the design of public policies and the implementation of policy coherence.
Are there any requirements to ensure that cooperation funds are aligned with the national policies and priorities of both donors and recipients?	YES	5	Such a requirement comes with the entry into force of the new Law on Sustainable Development Cooperation and Global Solidarity, which reinforces the commitment to policy coherence to incorporate the objectives of sustainable development cooperation in all internal and external policies that may have an impact on global sustainable development. It also promotes an ongoing dialogue with partner countries to ensure coherence for sustainable development across all its actions. Given that they are processes that are ultimately negotiated with the partner authorities, special attention is paid to the country's national development priorities and plans, which generates alignment, ownership on both sides, aid effectiveness and a concentration of resources and efforts. In this sense, the MAPs are configured, in the field of cooperation, as a tool for planning and coherence between the objectives of cooperation and the priorities and particularities of the recipient countries, thereby guaranteeing coherence and alignment between the two. The same collaboration is maintained with updates of documentation in response to changes in plans or priorities

Total Component 8

10

Grand Total

73

Percentage of compliance with indicator 17.14.1

91,25%